

## The Alma Record.

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C. F. BROWN, Editor and Prop.

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### WHY HIS ASPIRATIONS?

What are the aspirations of Nelson Fullerton in seeking a place on the new commission which will govern the City of Alma for the next two years, and what are some of the qualifications on which he bases his fitness to a seat with the commissioners of Alma?

Two weeks ago through The Record Mr. Fullerton was asked several questions, about which The Record believed that the public was entitled to know. Among these questions was one asking Mr. Fullerton if he did not make the impression that Mr. Archer could not legally hold the office of commissioner if elected, which he repudiated under his signature elsewhere. The Alma Record in the issue of two weeks ago insisted that such was the case, and in spite of the denial previous to that issue of the paper. It still insists that it is true.

The Record also asked him about reports that he had promised to see that Elwell street and Second avenue were boulevardized if he were elected and other questions.

The Record asked for a reply through the columns of The Record last week, that Mr. Fullerton's answers might receive the same publicity as did the questions. The Alma Record did not mention Mr. Fullerton in last week's issue, so that he might be given a every chance to make a full explanation of these questions. He was given a fair chance, but did not care to take it for some reason.

Long has The Record been pondering over the qualifications of Mr. Fullerton, as brought out in past years while he has been a member of the city council. We still have to find where his past work would be a sufficient qualification in pointing to the future under the commission, when Alma must do things. The city needs men who do things, and whose acts will speak for themselves.

As to aspirations in seeking a place on the commission we know of none, unless it be that Mr. Fullerton, as a member of the commission, desires to continue, as now, an alderman of the city, and to be employed on city work. The records of the council from the meeting of the night of December 10 to March 4, inclusive, show he received in wages from the city, as a laborer, \$558.90. This does not include aldermanic salary.

During this time he had been working under the direction of John White, city engineer, on the fire station, the pumping station and on odd jobs, and it is understood that he is still employed in this capacity.

While technically legal, employment of this kind is usually frowned upon, as the state laws and the charter forbid an official of the city from being interested in the profits, directly or indirectly, of any contract with the city.

### INDUSTRY, TEMPERANCE VS. SALOON.

Monday the people of the State of Michigan will again vote upon the saloon, and in doing so they will be voting indirectly regarding the well-being of industry, wealth, and happiness of home as against a simple desire for liquor, without which prohibition has already taught the people of Michigan, they are better off.

Financial men, factory heads and other employees of labor have been fighting for a dry Michigan because they had had their eyes opened to the fact that without liquor, its resultant treating, and its drunken, mentally incapacitated men, that better labor could and, as it has been proven, would be secured. Men now work with clear eyes, and with minds as clear. There are no effects of "the morning after the night before." Accidents are reduced in number, and health is promoted. Drink contains nothing that can benefit the health of man, woman or child.

It promotes wealth to a degree, where money is needed. The laboring class does not have money to squander for liquor which has no value. The men of Michigan cannot afford to stand treat on paynights to a few or many friends, and keep the bread box full at home.

It takes away a curse from the home. Drink is not so far away, but what everyone can remember one or more homes, wrecked by drink, happiness gone, the wife and children without sufficient to eat, and perhaps to wear, because of a love for drink acquired by an otherwise devoted husband.

Crimes have been reduced all through the state. Our jails have fewer men. Our courts are less clogged than in the past. Our streets do not contain disgusting drunks. The roughs and toughs of former years have disappeared.

Added to these reasons for a vote against the saloon, and liquor Monday, are others located in the amendment on which the people of the state are to vote. One is the fact that the legislature may reasonably license, and regulate the sale and keeping for sale. It does not permit the regulation of the traffic if one desires to give it away, not even to those under age. Again what does "reasonably" mean?

The passage of this amendment will also do away with the county unit of local option and substitute in its place, the former insufficient unit or township system.

The case against liquor is overwhelmingly in favor of a continuance of present conditions, of sobriety, industry, health and happiness. The people of Michigan owe it to themselves to cast their votes "No" on this amendment.

### OUR STREETS

In spite of the fact that the chairman of the street committee and the street commissioner have had almost two weeks of good weather, little or nothing has been done in the city about grading the streets, until now it seems that there is little desire on the part of these men to make the streets as good as possible under the conditions.

It is admitted that some of the streets in Alma are in very poor shape. To leave them without being graded in the spring, especially some of those containing deep ruts, is not going to aid them one bit and every day that they are left in that condition they are being made to be poorer roads with the same traffic, than would be the case if they were properly graded and rounded up. No work has yet been done on some of these streets, where the traffic of Alma is the heaviest, and the ruts in these streets are being constantly made larger and deeper. This means that the longer they go ungraded the greater will be the amount of work needed to put them into shape, once the chairman of the committee and the street commissioner get around to take care of them.

Many of the streets of Alma are none too good. We need the best that we can get under any and all conditions, and the taxpayers should demand that these public servants, who have charge of our streets and are responsible for their care, should give them the attention that they deserve.

### A Business Proposition

By WILL PAYNE.

Secretary Glass said the Victory Liberty Loan should appeal to the patriotism of the people of the United States and not be merely a business proposition.

Isn't that so? It was no business proposition that sent two million young Americans to France and made nearly two million more give up their time for more than a year to train for going. This Victory Loan is to pay for equipping them, sending them over, keeping them there and fetching them back. Will you look one of them in the face and say, "As soon as you stopped fighting and I had given you three hearty cheers you became just a business proposition?"

But the loan is a business proposition, too—this way:

You are Uncle Sam—a hundred odd million of you individually. Says Uncle Sam to himself, "I owe several million dollars—owed it now on due and maturing obligations that must be met to the last cent. My credit is practically unlimited. I can borrow that money of the banks. They've got to lend it to me. That will mean a huge inflation of bank credit—bank loans all swollen up with my paper—banks consequently in a poorer condition to take care of the ordinary business of the country."

But if I do borrow the money of the banks I've got to pay them back some time. There are only two ways in which a man can finally get out of debt. One way is to sell some property and pay up; the other way is to earn more than he spends, saving the difference. I have no property to sell. Can't sell the White House or the national forests. The second way is the only way for me. "Shall I borrow the money from the banks now and there by put off the real settlement, or shall I—hundred million individual Uncle Sams right now save out of their incomes and lend the saving to the cooperative Uncle Sam, thereby enabling him to pay the bills and wipe the slate, with no inflation, leaving the banks in sound condition to meet the needs of ordinary business?"

That is the question. It is your debt. You owe the money. Finally you've got to pay it in some fashion. To lend in on the banks now is the most expensive way temporarily to dispose of it. To save, individually, is the best and cheapest way. Even waiting patriotism, it comes down to a business proposition. Only the savings and subscriptions of the whole public can take care of the loan without inflation.

### HELP "FINISH THE JOB."

THE FUN OF SAVING MONEY.

The fun of saving money? Best fun in the world, once you get started. Great game, isn't it, where every player wins, always, and no one could possibly lose.

What's the fun consist of? What constitutes the fun of any good game? The planning, the struggle, the contest; the spirit of competition, emulation, excitement; the rush, the climax, the triumph of making goal.

What's the cost, the price of admission? Just the cost of any good game; time, energy, the letting go of nonessentials for the joy of realized ambition and success.

What's the reward? The game and its gaining. The bliss of fighting, climbing, fighting and climbing to win. What's the method? Begin and keep going. Make a start, set a goal and attain it. Start again and make the same goal in shorter period. Set a new and sterner goal and time limit and beat the record again.

Uncle Sam can't be best as a partner, game credits foot up before you know it, and it doesn't cost much to sit in.

### QUICK CURE FOR CROUP

Watch for the first symptom, "croupiness," and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effective.

"Little Women," Idlehour today, Friday—adv.

If you want to be interesting to the other fellow just be interested in the other fellow.

## LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

BANKING BILLS BROUGHT BEFORE HOUSE MEMBERS PRACTICALLY MET DEFEAT.

### PROHIBITION BILL IS PASSED

Measure Passed By House Providing New Corrupt Practice Act for Michigan Primaries and Elections.

By William Lee Calnon,  
Lansing, Mich.

Two banking bills introduced by Rep. Lynn J. Lewis, of Van Buren county, met practical defeat in the house when Rep. Lewis failed in an effort to have them taken away from the committee on private corporations. It is an almost impossible task to get a house majority to agree to take a bill away from a committee that is loath to report it out, but usually one or more attempts are made at each session by members who see the end of the session approaching while one or more pet measures remain in a committee pigeon-hole.

Rep. Lewis was in this position in regard to his banking bills and decided to take a long chance. As a result the bills themselves were pretty well debated in the argument over taking them out of the hands of the committee. One of the bills provided for the abolishing of all private banks. The other provided that state banks could be organized in rural districts and in villages of less than 500 population, with \$10,000 capital. The present law makes \$20,000 the minimum capitalization of any state bank.

House members showed considerable opposition to wiping out private banks entirely, at this time. There were several opinions expressed that the days of private banks are numbered, but that this is not the right time to end them. Some praise was given them for their aid in floating the several liberty loans. It also was asserted by some members that a \$5,000 minimum capitalization should be allowed banks in small places whenever the private bank is abolished.

When the vote on the motion of Rep. Lewis was taken it showed seventy members opposed to it and only eight in favor of it. This showing makes it almost certain that the committee now will retain the bills to the end of the session.

Rep. Lewis had more luck with his prohibition bill amendments, they finally passing the senate by unanimous vote without change from the way in which the house adopted them, and then going to the governor for his signature. The amendments remove all property rights to liquor.

Appropriation bills are beginning to go through both houses having the right of way over other measures. The first department bill that contained salary increases brought on a big fight in the house. Rep. Lennon had a resolution adopted asking for specific information from the ways and means committee as to every salary increase that is asked in the budget bills. The next day the ways and means committee asked that the Lennon resolution be reconsidered, saying that it would take several days' time to try to dig out all the increases for \$500 clerks, there being scores of them in single departments. The \$500 salaries are being raised to \$500 in nearly all cases and are not given individually, but bulked in one item for clerical hire. All important officers are mentioned individually and the amount of salary stated, so that any increases in them are readily apparent.

The house had a long fight over the matter, but finally threw out the Lennon resolution. The fight was then carried against the first bills that provided any increases, but the increases won out in each case so the fighters became discouraged.

The house has adopted the Warner bill providing a new corrupt practice act for Michigan primaries and elections. They limit candidates for governor and United States senator to \$10,000 campaign expenses; candidates for other offices to an amount equal to one year's salary of the office sought. They provide that campaign funds must be deposited with the state treasurer when a state office is sought; with the county treasurer for county offices and with city or village treasurers for city or village offices. All campaign expenses then are to be checked out of this fund. They also change the date of the state primary from the last Tuesday in August to the second Wednesday in September. The spring primary is set for the first Wednesday in March.

The Copley bill to allow cities to take over public utilities by condemnation process has been adopted by the house. So has the bill for a commission of twelve to be named by the governor to represent the state at the formal dedication on Memorial Day of the new Michigan monument on Shiloh battlefield. The house also has passed the senate bill making September 21 a school holiday to be known as "Carleton Day," in honor of Will Carleton, the pioneer Hillsdale poet.

### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors for the kindness during the illness and death of our dear husband and father also for the beautiful flowers, the minister for his kind words; Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Nichols for the comforting music.

Mrs. Daniel Boyer, Walter P. Boyer, Jesse A. Boyer, Mrs. Elsie M. Green, Mrs. Edie LaFaugh.

Advertisements in The Record

Acceptance by the house of representatives of the amendments made by the senate to the constabulary bill and the bill amending the workmen's compensation act have caused those measures to go to Governor Sleeper for his official signature. The compensation bill amendments, known as the McDonald Young bill, had the signal fortune of going through both houses by unanimous vote.

The Bryant bill, previously passed in the senate, also has been adopted by the house and sent to the governor. It limits the state's expense in road building to one-half the cost of the road, and also allows the state to fill in gaps in roads constructed by the various counties, so as to make through state roads of them.

Considerable importance to small counties lies in the Wiley bill, adopted by the house, to permit three or more rural school districts to combine for the establishment of a rural agricultural school. Little doubt is expressed that this bill will be passed in the senate. The house also has adopted and given immediate effect to the Moore bill to permit townships contiguous to cities and villages with water works to contract with them for water supplies.

The railroads have come to the front with a bill that seeks the establishment of 3-cent a mile fares on steam roads, in place of the long established 2-cent rates. The roads sought an increase in the 1915 legislation, the fight for higher rates overshadowing everything else at that session. The roads lost by a narrow margin. Again in 1917 they sought an increase in passenger fares, only to have the legislature dispose of the matter by adopting a bill for a commission to investigate the matter of rates. The war intervened in the closing days of the 1917 session and the government took over the railroads, so the commission to investigate rates never was put on the job. The government has been charging 3 cents a mile for passenger fares, but this rate would go back to 2 cents if the roads were returned at this time, or later, with no change made in the present law. Hence the bill to authorize the 3-cent fare.

The row over the last equalization of state taxes, following which there were charges in some quarters that Wayne county had had too much lopped off its total assessed value, has a sequel in a bill put in by Rep. E. G. Read, of Kalamazoo. This asks that the state board of equalization be reorganized so as to consist of the auditor general, the secretary of the public domain commission and the three members of the state tax commission. At present the board is made up of the auditor general, the superintendent of public instruction and the chairman of the state tax commission. The proposal to put all the members of the tax commission on the equalization board has been made before and has been combatted by the argument that tax commissioners would be a majority of a board to review their own work.

A state athletic commission of five members is contemplated in a combination bill, to be known as the Dehn-Defoe bill, reported out favorably to the house. It would govern all clubs licensed by it to give boxing or wrestling bouts and would get five per cent of the proceeds of all ticket sales. Referees and contestants would have to be registered and pay fees annually. Clubs would have to deposit \$2,000 bonds each and if they broke the law would forfeit their licenses and \$500 of the bond money. All money taken in by the commission in excess of its own requirements would go into a fund to promote physical training in the schools.

Both houses have adopted and sent to the governor the bill to provide a uniform system of accounting for the state. This is a companion bill to the budget measure. The latter is again before the house after weeks in committee for a few final amendments. So is the bill to establish a state purchasing department to centralize purchases for state institutions and departments. The house also has had favorably reported to it the bill to establish county cream testers and to establish a state park commission.

The senate has passed the house bill for the prevention of the spread of diseases and dangerous insects affecting trees. It also has passed the house bill for three members from each congressional district on party state central committees, the added member in each district being allowed to give women a chance to be on the committees. The Kwing bill for a standard gauge of 54 inches on all vehicles using Michigan roads also has passed the senate.

Rep. Glaspie has offered a bill for a state racing commission of three members to license state, district and county agricultural fair associations to hold race meetings. The commission would make all rules and conditions governing such racing. The bill requires that one of the members of the commission be a breeder of horses.

The Baker bill to allow banks to invest in farm loan bonds issued by federal land banks has been adopted by the senate. This now goes to the house.

### Success and Defeat.

Success is so hard to endure. We can endure ten defeats better than one victory. Success goes to the head and defeat goes to "de feet." It makes them work harder.—Ralph Parlette.

### Chinese Observe Boat Festival.

The Chinese have observed their annual dragon boat festival since 450 B. C. wherever streams in China will permit use of long dragon boat paddles with which the boats are propelled.



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Clara Kimball Young

—in—

"The Savage Woman"

Did you ever hear of a wild, wild woman from the jungles busting into society and winning a handsome husband? She does it in this thrilling story of the wilds of African jungles. Also—

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A comedy drama played by a master artist. Be sure to see this. Also—

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The Story of the British Nurse the Germans Shot

The most Thrilling, Sensational and Dramatic Picture ever shown in Alma. Depicting with startling frankness the fiendish beastialty of the Huns in Belgium.

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